



IDAHO DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

This report reflects significant trends, data, and major issues relating to drugs in the State of Idaho.

Idaho At-a-Glance:

- In 2010-2011, Idaho was one of the top ten states for rates of drug-use in several categories, including: past-year non-medical use of pain relievers among persons age 12 or older; and past year non-medical pain reliever use among persons age 12-17.
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2009-2010.
- Approximately 9.36 percent of Idaho residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8.82 percent.
- In 2012, drug treatment admissions for non-heroin opiates increased to 12 percent. Drug treatment admissions for stimulants including methamphetamine were 39 percent.
- In 2010, the rate of drug-induced deaths in Idaho was lower than the national average.

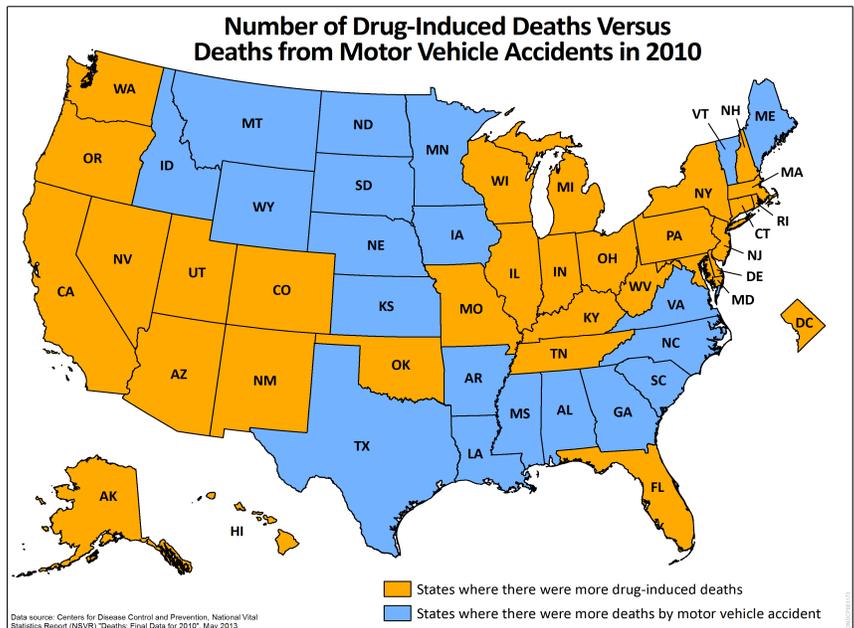
Drug Use Trends in Idaho

Drug Use in Idaho: The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) provides national and state-level data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs), and mental health in the United States. In the most recent Survey, 9.36 percent of Idaho residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 3.71 percent of Idaho residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month (the national average was 3.33 percent).

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2009–2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health:
<http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA11-4641/SMA11-4641.pdf>

Drug-Induced Deaths: As a direct consequence of drug use, 184 persons died in Idaho in 2010. This is compared to the number of persons in Idaho who died from motor vehicle accidents (214) and firearms (198) in the same year. Idaho drug-induced deaths (11.7 per 100,000 population) were lower than the national rate (12.9 per 100,000).

Source: WONDER online databases:
<http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmF-icd10.html>

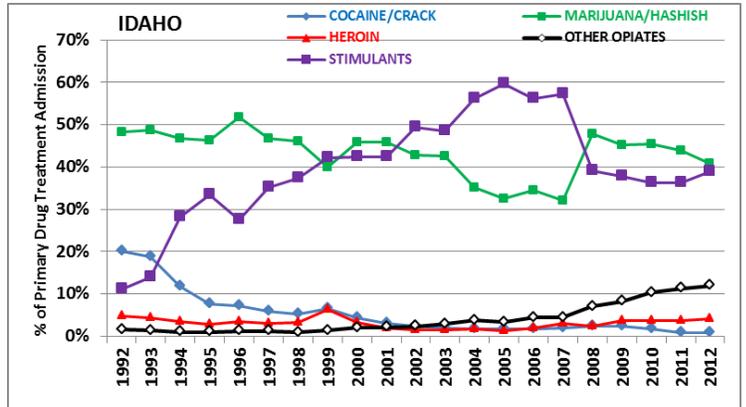


Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

Idaho Primary Treatment Admissions:

The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Idaho from 1992 to 2012. The data show marijuana is the most commonly cited drug, followed by stimulants (including methamphetamine), among primary drug treatment admissions in the state.

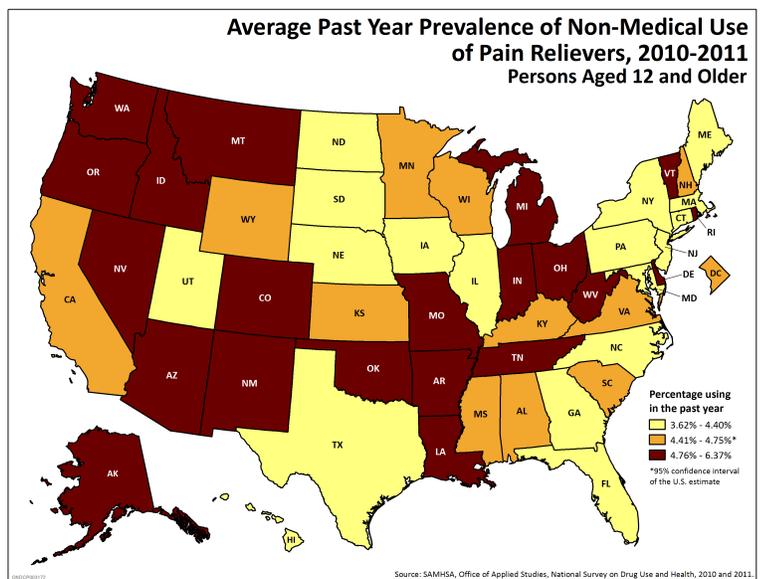
Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS.aspx#teds>



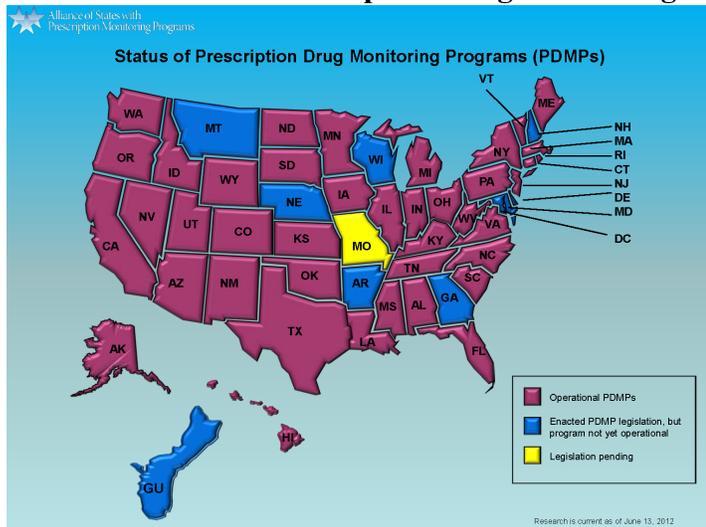
Prescription Drug Abuse

ONDCP's Efforts to Combat Prescription Drug Abuse

Prescription drug abuse is the fastest-growing drug problem in the Nation. The Administration's Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention Plan entitled **"Epidemic: Responding to America's Prescription Drug Abuse Crisis,"** provides a national framework for reducing prescription drug diversion and abuse by supporting the expansion of state-based prescription drug monitoring programs; recommending secure, more convenient, and environmentally responsible disposal methods to remove expired, unused, or unneeded medications from the home; supporting education for patients and healthcare providers; and reducing the prevalence of pill mills and doctor shopping through enforcement efforts.



State-Level Action: Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)



PDMPs track controlled substances prescribed by authorized practitioners and dispensed by pharmacies. PDMPs serve a number of functions, including assisting in patient care, providing early warning signs of drug epidemics, and detecting drug diversion and insurance fraud. Forty-one five states have operational PDMP programs established by state legislation and funded by a combination of state and Federal funds. An additional 9 states and territories have a prescription drug monitoring program authorized, but not yet operational. Adequate resourcing, increasing the number of states with operational PDMPs, and development of state-to-state information-sharing systems would significantly help reduce prescription drug diversion and abuse.

The **Idaho Prescription Tracking Program**, originally established in 1967, monitors prescriptions of Schedule II, III, and IV controlled substances. In September 2004, the Board of Pharmacy decided to bring all data collection and reporting in-house. An outside contractor is no longer required to collect data from dispensers. This move has resulted in a \$35,000 cost savings per year.

Source: The National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws: <http://www.namsdl.org/resources/Idaho1.pdf>

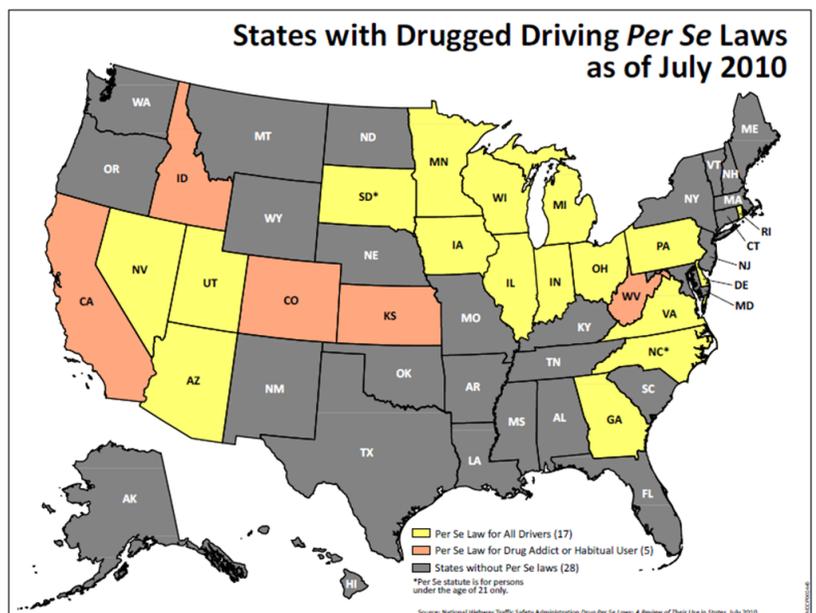
State-Level Action: Drug Take-Back Programs

A comprehensive plan to address prescription drug abuse must include proper disposal of unused, unneeded, or expired medications. Providing individuals with a secure and convenient way to dispose of controlled substances will help prevent diversion and abuse of these substances and demonstrate sound environmental stewardship. Federal rulemaking is underway and will further enhance the viability and scope of state and community take-back programs. In the meantime, states are encouraged to work with the DEA to conduct additional take-back events and educate the public about safe and effective drug return and disposal.

Drugged Driving

ONDCP Action on Drugged Driving

In 2007, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) found that one in eight weekend, nighttime drivers tested positive for illicit drugs. According to recent Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) data, one in three motor vehicle fatalities (33 percent) with known drug test results tested positive for drugs in 2009. Recognizing this growing problem, ONDCP is working to raise awareness of the dangers of drugged driving, provide increased training to law enforcement in identifying drugged drivers, and encourage states to consider *Per Se* laws to facilitate effective enforcement and prosecution of those who drive with drugs in their systems.



State-Level Action: Enacting Per Se Standards for Impairment

Although all 50 states have laws against drugged driving, law enforcement often lacks adequate tools to enforce and prosecute drugged driving. ONDCP encourages states to develop and implement *Per Se* standards that make it illegal to drive a vehicle after taking illegal drugs. This is the same standard used successfully for 12 million commercial drivers in the United States over the past two decades. *Per Se* standards have been adopted in 17 states.

Idaho does not have a Per Se standard. However, according to state law, Section 18-8004 (1)(a), it is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or any other intoxicating substances to drive or be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle. Required proof: The defendant was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in Idaho and while driving the defendant was under the influence of a drug or any other intoxicating substance. Proof can also be found if the driver was under the influence of a drug to a degree which impairs the driver's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle. No possible defenses are found.

Source: *A State-by-State Analysis of Laws Dealing With Driving Under the Influence of Drugs*, by the Walsh Group for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

ONDCP Support for Community-Based Prevention

National Anti-Drug Media Campaign

ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign provides consistent and credible messages (including in Native American and Alaska Native communities) to young people about drug use and its consequences. *Above the Influence*, a major component of the Campaign, informs and inspires youth to reject illicit drugs and drinking via a mix of national and local advertising vehicles. The Campaign, in close partnership with local community-based, youth-serving organizations, also conducts teen-targeted *Above the Influence* activities to assist local groups with youth drug prevention work in their respective communities.

The Drug Free Communities (DFC) Program

Recognizing that local problems require local solutions, Drug Free Communities (DFC) organizations mobilize communities to prevent youth drug use by creating local data-driven strategies to reduce drug use in the community. ONDCP works to foster the growth of new coalitions and support existing coalitions through the DFC grants. In FY 2013, the following Idaho coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Blaine County Community Drug Coalition
- Drug Free Idaho
- Kamiah Community Partners Coalition
- Kootenai Alliance for Children and Families
- Latah County Youth Advocacy Council

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy
http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee_map.html

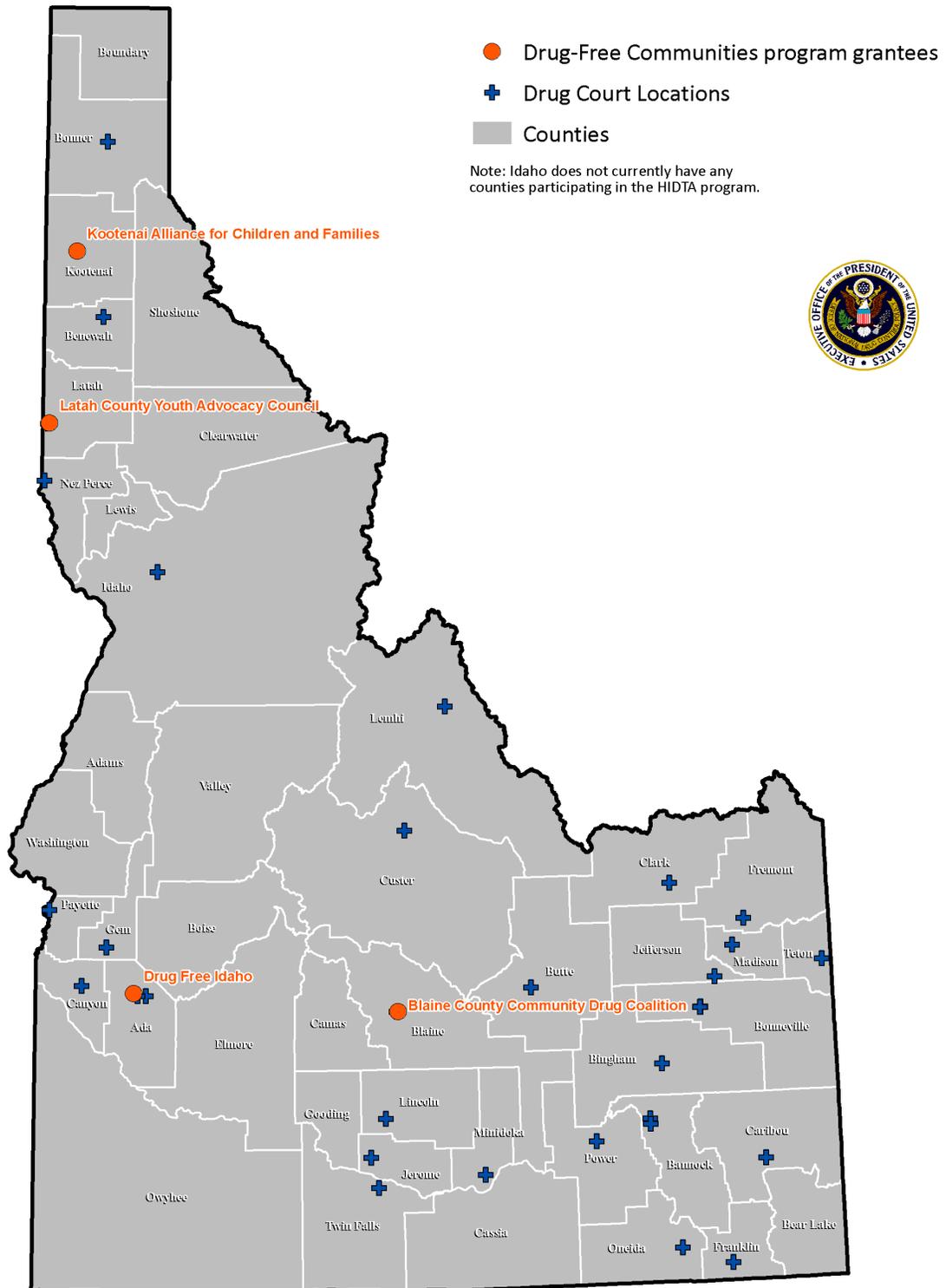
Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of Idaho

The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY 2012, direct support was provided to state and local governments, schools, and law enforcement organizations in your state for this purpose. Some Federal grant programs are dedicated to reducing drug use and its harmful consequences while others can be used for reducing drug use or for other purposes. In FY 2012, your State received support under the grant programs shown below.

Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of ID	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Department of Agriculture	\$ 3,713,028
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 3,713,028
Department of Education	\$ 5,643,199
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 5,643,199
Department of Health and Human Services	\$ 19,468,845
Administration for Children and Families	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 1,557,832
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 190,000
Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 6,625,008
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 6,855,073
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 300,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 1,349,302
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery	\$ 2,591,630
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$ 5,057,922
Community Planning and Development	
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 1,270,707
Shelter Plus Care	\$ 706,425
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 3,080,790
Department Of Justice	\$ 3,424,027
Office of Justice Programs	
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	\$ 700,000
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 1,648,374
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Discretionary Grants Program	\$ 126,076
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 199,926
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States	\$ 320,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 69,984
Tribal Youth Program	\$ 359,667
Department of Transportation	\$ 953,248
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 953,248
Department of Veteran's Affairs	\$ 662,229
Veterans Health Administration	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 662,229
Executive Office of The President	\$ 749,473
Office of National Drug Control Policy	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 749,473
Grand Total	\$ 39,671,971

File updated 07/31/13.

Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs in Idaho and Drug Court Locations



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, August 2013

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